

**City of St. Paul
Coastal Management Plan
Enforceable and Administrative Policies**

Effective Dates:

January 13, 1989:

The City of St. Paul Coastal Management Plan goes into effect for State, federal, and local implementation.

April 14, 2000:

A revised set of enforceable policies goes into effect for State, federal, and local implementation. The revised policies are accompanied by intent language clarifying how the district wants the policies to be interpreted.

1. COASTAL DEVELOPMENT

Intent: As an island community that is predominately Aleut, we have strong ties to the resources provided by the sea and land. Our land, water, aquifer and shoreline provide for our subsistence needs, much of our culture and sense of well being, and the opportunity to participate in the economy of the Central Bering Sea fisheries. The shoreline should be open as much as possible to public access for subsistence and recreational use, consistent with private property rights, except as provided for in Section 14 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (hereinafter referred to as ANCSA). Exceptions are those shoreline areas needed and approved for harbor development, or those areas where public safety, security, the protection of the aquifer or resource management policies preclude public access.

Our natural resources are limited, so we need to encourage development that allows a sustainable economy, rather than one that depletes or degrades our resources.

Development that causes temporary or permanent damage to our coastal resources may require modification in order to mitigate the impacts. If mitigation is not possible, compensation will be considered. However, the Coastal District will rarely recommend a finding of consistency for a proposed project that is likely to cause serious, unavoidable impacts to coastal resources or uses, even with compensation.

The District believes that no amount of compensation can make up for significant, permanent harm to our irreplaceable coastal resources.

In the past, opinions from local residents concerning issues such as fish and wildlife stock levels, and the frequency and extent of natural processes such as erosion and flooding, have not always been given as much consideration as scientific data. We recognize that local knowledge can provide valuable insight into these issues, and that development decisions should be based on a combination of scientific information and local knowledge. The District will convene forums to seek local knowledge for decisions involving coastal management development, planning and implementation. The goal of using local knowledge is to avoid or modify projects that may damage fish and wildlife habitat or degrade our other local resources.

Policies:

Land and Water Use

1.1 Land Use Priorities.

In planning for and approving uses and activities on the shoreline of St. Paul Island, priority shall be given in the following order to:

- a. first, water-dependent uses and activities;
- b. second, water-related uses and activities; and
- c. finally, to uses that are neither water-dependent nor water-related.

For the purposes of this chapter, St. Paul Island shoreline is defined as that area 100 feet upland of the mean high tide line. The mean high tide line is found at tidal elevation +3.0 feet.

For a non-water-dependent and non-water-related use or activity to obtain site approval, the applicant must demonstrate there is

1. a public need for the proposed use; and
2. no suitable upland site available to meet the public need for the use or activity and allow siting of the use or activity away from the shoreline.

1.2 Natural Shorelines.

The beaches, cliffs and tidelands approved for development consist of:

- a. the harbor development in Village Cove, from the breakwater to the area shown as industrial/harbor operations near the entrance to Salt Lagoon, shown on Figures A-1 and on Figure 31, Volume II;
- b. several potential harbor expansion sites on the spit between Village Cove and Salt Lagoon (“OH” on Figure A-1);
- c. the East Landing small boat facility site (Figure A-1); the tourist cliff viewpoint site overlooking Village Cove and southeast of Tolstoi Point (Figure A-1);
- d. seafood waste and treated sewage outfall line terminus, at the area between the cliff edge of the Black Bluffs and East Landing; and
- e. a future emergency boat recovery site at North Point (see Figure 8, Volume II for general location of North Point; the actual site has not been selected).

Uses and activities that do not conform with the requirements above may be allowed if the applicant establishes both of the following:

1. there is a public need for the proposed use; and
2. the applicant will minimize all significant adverse impacts to the beaches, cliff, and tidelands.

1.3 Walrus and Otter Islands (Administrative Policy).

It is the District’s intention that no development occur on Walrus and Otter islands (which are federally managed), except for those uses and activities related to wildlife management, research, habitat enhancement or subsistence.

1.4 Public Access (Administrative Policy).

The District will work to preserve existing public access to all beaches, cliffs, and tidelands under any applicable law. New public access routes should, whenever possible, be obtained by government land acquisitions, acceptance of

donations, and requiring dedications of right-of-way in connection with development, when such a requirement is consistent with the rights of the owners of private property.

1.5 Public Access – Coordination.

When an existing public access is to be closed, and a replacement access provided, the replacement access shall be fully accessible prior to closure of the existing access.

In-Water Uses

1.6 In-water Uses and Activities.

- a. The following are prohibited in-water uses or activities in marine coastal waters within the District (3-mile zone);
 1. discharge of untreated bilge water;
 2. release of rodents or other mammals, plants or any other species that could harm native birds and mammal species or feeding/nesting/habitat areas; and
 3. operating a vessel in a manner that would disturb marine mammals or birds in their habitat (See Figure 10, Volume II) between 1 May and 1 December.
- b. All vessels, foreign and domestic, conducting refueling/fuel transfers, cargo transfers of product, or vessel to vessel fuel sales in marine coastal waters within the District (3-mile zone), shall report their location to the harbormaster upon entering the District, and prior to any subsequent shifting of position for operations or fueling.

1.7 In-Water Structures.

- a. All developments, structures and facilities placed in navigable waters shall be located, constructed, operated and maintained in a manner that does not create a hazard or obstruction to marine transportation or commercial fishing operations.

- b. Piers, pilings, breakwaters, outfalls and other in-water structures must be designed, located, and maintained to minimize significant adverse impacts to the natural characteristics of marine and intertidal habitats.

Note: Pile type piers and floating docks shall be the preferred option to solid structures in order to minimize disruption to wave patterns, littoral drift, currents, fish movement, or other natural processes.

1.8 Dredging and Filling Activity.

- a. Dredging and filling shall not be allowed in Salt Lagoon and its outlets (historic and current entrance channels), unless there is a significant public need for the proposed use or facility (such as approved harbor expansion facilities) or the dredging or filling is required for environmental remediation.
- b. Dredge materials may be used as in-water fill if the requirements of Policy 1.9 In-Water have been met.
- c. If dredged materials are not used as in-water fill for the use or activity, the dredged material shall be stockpiled and retained for future use. Upland sites are preferred for the stockpiling of dredged spoil materials. Dredge spoil materials stockpiled in upland areas shall be contained and stabilized to minimize the transport of waterborne sediment away from the site.

1.9 In-Water Fill Requirements.

Placement of filling in coastal waters shall be allowed if:

- a. the fill, when placed in water, does not violate the Alaska Water Quality Standards;
- b. the fill is placed at a time and in a manner so as to minimize significant adverse impacts; and
- c. seaward or harbor-facing slopes are adequately stabilized.

Mitigation

1.10 Mitigation.

Uses and activities shall be designed, sited, constructed, operated, and maintained to mitigate significant adverse effects and/or cumulative impacts on the following resources of local, state or national importance:

- a. fish and wildlife populations and their habitats;
- b. commercial fishing uses and activities;
- c. subsistence and personal use resources and activities;
- d. air, land, water quality and the quality and capacity of the aquifer;
- e. recreational resources; and
- f. cultural resources.

Mitigation is the responsibility of the project or permit applicant. Mitigation shall include, and be considered, in the following order of preference:

- 1. avoidance of loss altogether, by not taking the proposed action or part of a proposed action;
- 2. minimization of loss by limiting the degree or magnitude of the proposed action and its implementation, when loss cannot be completely avoided;
- 3. restoration or rehabilitation of the resource to its pre-disturbance condition, to the extent feasible, when loss cannot be minimized, and significant adverse impacts remain; and
- 4. compensation for the loss by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute habitats, resources or environments, where the loss of important habitat or resources is substantial and irreversible and cannot be avoided, minimized, restored or rehabilitated. Compensation may be in-kind or out-of-kind, and on-site or off-site. The preferred option is in-kind and on-site.

In performing steps c and d, the coordinating agency will consider the importance of the use or activity when evaluating the need for restoration/rehabilitation or compensation.

In performing steps a through d, the cost of mitigation relative to the benefit to the coastal resource also will be considered. As a general rule, the cost of mitigation should be proportional to the sensitivity of the resource and the extent of damage anticipated. Where damage is slight or temporary, the cost of mitigation should be relatively low, or even waived under appropriate circumstances. For more sensitive resources, and more extensive damage, more expensive mitigation requirements would be appropriate.

Local Knowledge

1.11 Use of Local Knowledge-Projects (Administrative Policy).

For proposed development that may have an adverse impact on one or more habitats in the coastal area, the District shall provide timely notice to the applicant that the proposed development is subject to this procedure. In developing its consistency finding or consistency recommendation on the proposed development, the District shall submit the complete project application to a “local knowledge advisory panel” for comment. The panel shall be convened by the District as part of the permitting process, and shall include representatives of the municipal government, the tribal government, Tanadgusix Corporation (TDX), elders and other local residents, the Central Bering Sea Fisherman’s Association (CBSFA), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (F&WS). The District is responsible for convening the panel, providing the complete project application to the panel, and conveying the panel’s comments and consistency recommendation to the coordinating agency in accordance with the consistency review procedures and timelines set forth in 6 AAC 50.

2. GEOPHYSICAL HAZARD AREAS

Intent: St. Paul wishes to avoid development in areas with unstable soils, poor foundation material, potential damage to the aquifer and areas subject to flooding unless adequate engineering and mitigation, where necessary, has been included in design and construction. Otherwise, building in these areas can result not only in damage to the development, but also to neighbors and to public services and utilities.

Policies:

2.1 Siting.

Uses and activities shall be designed, sited, constructed, operated, and maintained to minimize environmental damage, property damage, and coastal erosion, and to protect against property damage, injury, and loss of life.

2.2 Surface Modification.

Surface modification shall be designed, sited, constructed, operated, and maintained to minimize erosion and other significant adverse impacts that would undermine the support of nearby property, cause drainage problems, or damage or contaminate the aquifer or wetlands.

2.3 Minimization of Hazardous Conditions.

If the applicant proposes a use or activity in area having known geophysical hazards (see Figure 1, Volume II) or an area of high development potential in which there is a substantial possibility that geophysical hazards may occur, the applicant shall ensure through proper design, siting, construction, operation, and maintenance, that the use or activity will minimize the risk of property damage, damage or contamination to the aquifer, and injury or loss of life. The applicant shall evaluate soils, erosion rates, vegetation and clearing options, setbacks from active erosion, and bluff stability (if applicable).

3. RECREATION

Intent: We wish to continue to have access to our traditional recreational areas, and to maintain and protect our subsistence, scenic and other valued recreational areas from damage by recreational vehicles and other misuse.

Policies:

3.1 Beaches and Dunes.

- a. Beaches and dunes along the shoreline not identified in Policy 1.2 Natural Shorelines (a) through (e), shall be kept available for the preservation of traditional recreational uses such as hiking, berry picking, picnicking, hunting, egg gathering and camping.

- b. Uses and activities shall minimize damage to beaches and dunes, and disturbed area shall be stabilized immediately and replanted with native vegetation as soon as practical.

3.2 Public Access to Beaches, Cliffs and Tidelands.

Public access to beaches, cliffs and tidelands shall be delineated by the District and other landowners, and maintained by and within the District; use of other access points over private property are subject to the consent of the private landowner. Public access to beaches, cliff, and tidelands does not imply the right of the public to cross privately owned property, except as otherwise provided by law.

3.3 Vehicular Recreational Activities.

Vehicular recreational activities shall be restricted to public roads outside of the village area (see Figure 17, Volume II), except as otherwise provided in Policy 5.2, Off Road Travel.

3.4 Conflict with Recreation Uses.

Uses and activities on lands and waters used for recreational activities, as documented in Section II of the Resource Inventory and Analysis, Volume II, shall be designed, sited, constructed, operated and maintained to minimize significant adverse impacts to recreational uses and activities, including access to recreational areas.

3.5 Detrimental Uses (Administrative Policy).

Recreational activities outside of the village area (as identified in Figure 3 of the plan) that are shown to be detrimental to wildlife or habitat (excluding otherwise permitted hunting and other subsistence activities) shall be discouraged.

3.6 Recreational Watercraft.

Recreational watercraft shall not approach close enough to any bird or mammal habitat (see Figure 10, Volume II), so as to disturb wildlife. The ADFG and NMFS, in consultation with the District, shall determine whether birds or marine mammals will be disturbed.

4. COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES

Intent: The St. Paul Harbor is an essential part of our economy, and the limited land area must be used wisely. Land suitable for harbor-related activities is scarce, and should be reserved for those uses. Other commercial and industrial uses that do not need this proximity should be located away from the harbor shoreline.

Policies:

4.1 Use of Harbor Area.

In planning for and approving uses and activities in the Harbor Area (see Figure A-1 of the plan) of St. Paul Island, priority shall be given in the following order, to:

- a. first, water-dependent uses and activities;
- b. second, water-related uses and activities; and
- c. finally, to uses that are neither water-dependent nor water-related.

For a non-water-dependent and non-water-related use or activity to obtain site approval, the applicant must demonstrate

1. there is a public need for the proposed use;
2. there is no suitable upland site available to meet the public need for the use or activity and allow siting of the use or activity away from the shoreline.

4.2 Siting Standards.

Unless appropriate mitigation is provided in accordance with Policy 1.10 Mitigation, development of commercial, institutional, and industrial facilities shall be prohibited in the following areas:

1. Traditional waterfowl nesting, feeding and resting areas;

2. Wetlands, bird habitats, marine mammal rookeries, haulouts and feeding areas;
3. Shellfish and fish areas;
4. Traditional subsistence use areas (i.e. hunting, fishing, egg gathering, berry picking).

4.3 Timing Standards.

Construction of commercial, institutional, and industrial facilities shall be scheduled to avoid interference with preexisting uses, including commercial fishing and subsistence harvesting activities, to the extent feasible.

4.4 Rat Control (Administrative Policy).

Any industrial, institutional or commercial entity, vessel, or structural owner/operator that stores or produces a food source for rodents, shall be encouraged to participate in the St. Paul Island Rodent Prevention Program, which is managed by the Tribal Government of St. Paul and the City of Saint Paul. A food source is considered any food, seafood, or waste product that could provide a rodent with nourishment to survive on the Island. The City of St. Paul will intensify efforts to prevent rats from coming on-Island via air and sea transportation systems. Efforts will include traps, active monitoring at all key locations on the Island, and a continuing education program.

5. TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES

Intent: Transportation and utility systems need to be designed, installed and operated to minimize damage to the environment, contamination or damage to the aquifer, reduce opportunity for erosion, and be as cost-effective as possible. As centralized public utilities are more efficient and economical, all new development should be connected to the City of Saint Paul's municipal utility systems, when feasible.

Policies:

5.1 Design, Construction and Operation.

Design, siting, construction, operation, and maintenance of transportation and utility systems (including pipelines) shall minimize:

- a. significant adverse impacts to vegetation, drainage, habitats, recreation and subsistence areas, and water quality;
- b. contamination or damage to the aquifer;
- c. alteration or degradation of scenic views; and,
- d. the transport of pollutants from storm water runoff into natural surface and ground waters.

5.2 Off-Road Travel.

Due to the fragility of our vegetation and soils, off-road vehicular travel is prohibited except for off-road trails established by the property owner, travel otherwise provided by law, or in cases of emergency (See Figure 17, Volume II for the Island road system). During winter months, snow machines are allowed on snow covered ground, provided adequate snow cover is on the ground to prevent snow machine tread damage.

5.3 Planning Coordination (Administrative Policy).

The District is encouraged to participate in state and federal planning processes for proposed transportation and utility facilities and services and will encourage the participation of affected landowners in such process.

5.4 Combined Utility Corridors.

Utility development shall use underground corridors, with adequate separation, as addressed in the Uniform Building Code, to minimize visual impact. The number of corridors shall be minimized to reduce maintenance costs and environmental impacts.

5.5 Heavy Equipment Usage (Administrative Policy).

Due to the potential damage to our road system, heavy equipment should be utilized only when the job performed requires its use. When such equipment is required, use should be minimized, and such vehicles eventually replaced with lighter weight vehicles when capable of the task(s) involved.

6. FISH AND SEAFOOD PROCESSING

Intent: Water-dependent fish and seafood processing facilities should be concentrated within the harbor area, where outfall connections, transportation and other support facilities are available.

Policies:

6.1 Disposal of Seafood Processing Wastes.

Processing wastewater and solids from new facilities or the modification of existing seafood processing facilities, both on-shore and off-shore, shall avoid the discharge of wastes into waters in areas:

- a. that do not have circulation characteristics or biological assimilation capacity to accept these discharges without causing significant adverse impact on water quality or habitat productivity; and
- b. that create a nuisance situation, attracting wildlife to waste disposal areas or creating a threat to human or wildlife health and safety, or result in an accumulation of waste products on shore.

The applicant is responsible for developing, as an addendum to the project packet, an analysis documenting the circulation characteristics and biological assimilation capacity of the proposed facility area.

6.2 Use of Seafood Processing Waste (Administrative Policy).

Seafood processors shall be encouraged to maximize the recovery and efficient utilization and reduction of processing waste through methods such as fish meal or fish oil production.

7. MINING AND MINERAL PROCESSING

Intent: Rock and scoria extraction and processing is necessary for maintenance of roads, the airport runway and other construction uses, and the mining sites need to be protected from other competing uses. Mining and mineral processing present some potential problems, including contamination of surface and groundwater, noise, dust, blasting agent residue, transportation impacts, and unsightly excavation areas, and therefore need to be located in areas which minimize these impacts. Of paramount

concern is the mining of rock in the recharge area for the sole fresh water aquifer on St. Paul—blasting and removal of this material could permanently damage the ability of the aquifer to recharge, placing our only freshwater supply at risk. Permitting for these facilities also must include provisions for reclamation of the sites when the excavation of materials is complete.

Policies:

7.1 Siting (Administrative Policy).

Any proposed mining of rock within the critical watershed for the aquifer (see Figure 5, Volume II) shall require a mining permit from the City of Saint Paul.

7.2 Design Criteria.

The applicant shall develop and submit design and control features for mining activities (including waste materials) to prevent soil erosion, slope failure, watershed contamination.

7.3 Disposal of Excavation Spoils.

No excavation spoils shall be disposed of in lakes, ponds, wetlands, the aquifer or below the line of mean high tide, unless:

1. all uplands alternatives have been reviewed and rejected; and
2. the excavation spoils, when placed in the water, do not violate the Alaska Water Quality Standards.

8. SUBSISTENCE

Intent: Subsistence is a key part of our Aleut heritage, and we need to protect and preserve those areas that support our birds, animals, fish and berries. Anyone proposing a development that could adversely affect a subsistence habitat or harvest area will be required to show that no significant harm will be done to that resource.

Policies:

8.1 Development Evaluation – District Responsibilities (Administrative Policy).

- a. The District may prepare an evaluation to analyze the potential for significant adverse impacts a proposed use or activity may have on subsistence uses, activities, or resources.
- b. For a proposed use or activity that may have a significant adverse impact on subsistence uses and activities, the District may work with the applicant to conduct an evaluation of the proposed use or activity as described in (a) above. The evaluation process shall include:
 - 1. preparation of a clear description of the proposal and all potential impacts to subsistence resources (including impacts associated with construction, operation, maintenance, and cumulative impacts);
 - 2. consultation with the Tribal Council, which represents the Aleut Community of St. Paul, in regard to local resource use and subsistence activities;
 - 3. identification and solicitation of specific subsistence concerns, through public service announcements, community meetings and contact with residents and landowners; and,
 - 4. a finding that the proposed activity will or will not result in significant adverse impact to subsistence uses, activities, or resources.
- c. If the evaluation finds that the proposed activity will likely result in a significant adverse impact to subsistence uses, activities, or resources, the District will submit recommendations protecting the subsistence uses, activities, or resources.

8.2 Access.

Traditional and customary access for subsistence use in subsistence use areas, as shown on Figures 24 and 25, Volume II, shall be accommodated unless

reasonable alternative access is provided. Access right to or across privately owned lands are not created by this policy.

9. HABITATS

Intent: “First of all, this Island is for the seals this we should remember”(Unangan elders). We need to recognize the importance of, and protect, the habitat of all the creatures for which we are the stewards: seals and other marine mammals, our land mammals, seabirds, fish and shellfish. Our wellbeing depends in large measure on the health of these creatures and their habitat.

Policies:

9.1 Least Auklet Habitat.

- a. Uses and activities on the boulder spit between the harbor and Salt Lagoon, the rocky beach south of East Landing, and other least auklet habitats, (as identified by the District, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), shall avoid permanent loss of least auklet nesting habitat.
- b. Construction activities that may disturb nesting least auklets shall be suspended annually between 7 May and 14 August unless bird monitoring programs and consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service indicate that such activities can be conducted in a manner that fully mitigates impacts or enhances habitat areas.

9.2 Small Boat Facilities.

Design and construction of a small boat moorage area in Village Cove shall minimize significant adverse impacts on the current or historic entrance channel to Salt Lagoon, or, on offshore and intertidal habitats and circulation patterns, including those affecting Salt Lagoon, to the extent feasible.

9.3 Salt Lagoon.

Uses and activities shall minimize actions that adversely impact the continued use of Salt Lagoon by fish, waterfowl, and other wildlife. In cases when proposed development may cause adverse impacts, baseline analysis and

monitoring shall be required to aid in establishing an appropriate mitigation program.

9.4 Blasting.

The applicant shall prepare, as an addendum to the project packet, a blasting plan that demonstrates there will be no significant adverse impacts to

- a. the recharge capacity of the aquifer; and
- b. fish and wildlife and their habitats.

9.5 Upland Habitats.

To the extent practicable, uses and activities in upland habitats shall be designed, sited, constructed, operated and maintained to ensure that runoff volume, velocity and sediment loads do not cause accelerated erosion, and retain natural drainage patterns, surface water quality, and natural groundwater recharge areas. Disturbance of existing vegetation in a manner that may adversely affect beach fringes, slope stability or productivity of habitats shall be minimized, and contamination or damage to the aquifer shall be avoided.

9.6 Disposal Receptacles - Shoreline Habitat Protection (Administrative Policy).

The District will provide trash receptacles at convenient locations in the harbor area, for the disposal of materials such as garbage, netting, fishing line, and other materials that could adversely affect shoreline habitats or fauna. Applicants are encouraged to use these receptacles.

9.7 Marine Mammal Habitat (Administrative Policy).

Marine mammal rookeries and haul out areas shall be protected in accordance with the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act. Uses and activities which have the potential to cause disturbance, injury, mortality, or other adverse impact to the St. Paul Island population of the Northern fur seals, Steller sea lion, or other marine mammal species, or which will degrade, compromise, or otherwise adversely affect their established rookeries, haulout areas or intertidal habitat within the District are prohibited under these Acts.

10. AIR, LAND AND WATER QUALITY

Intent: We need a clean, safe environment for our own health, for our mental well being, and for continued opportunities for tourism and subsistence. We wish to ensure the protection of the natural environment by establishing high standards for the care of our air, land and water; and by avoiding development which creates harmful wastes that are discharged to the air, land or water. We need to protect our vegetation and dunes from the loss of soil through man-made wind and water erosion. We need to minimize the extent and time the vegetation is disturbed, and help to reestablish it to prevent soil loss from erosion. St. Paul Island has only one fragile source of fresh water, and development must not be allowed to contaminate our freshwater aquifer.

We also will require appropriate monitoring and enforcement procedures to ensure that our policies are followed.

Policies:

10.1 Air Quality.

- a. Control of Emissions. Projects which potentially could emit chemical, smoke or other emissions shall be required to show evidence that all practical steps have been taken to avoid or reduce emissions. Monitoring of emissions may be required when indicated by available data.
- b. Operating Restrictions. (*Administrative Policy*). In cases where emissions have been reduced as low as possible, and adverse impacts are still likely, operating restrictions may be placed on projects to prevent potential smoke and particulate impacts to residents.

10.2 Environmental Quality.

- a. Solid Waste Facilities and Collection. Solid waste facilities shall be designed, sited, constructed, operated, and maintained to avoid contamination and damage to the aquifer and the surrounding area, and to avoid creation of an attractive nuisance for wildlife (i.e. prevent garbage foraging by rats, cats or wildlife). In addition, procedures shall be developed for separation of solid waste to ensure that hazardous materials do not enter the landfill site. Commercial and industrial facilities shall develop and incorporate procedures for the proper handling, separation, storage, transfer, and disposal of solid waste.

- b. Recycling. An applicant proposing industrial or commercial activities shall develop, in consultation with the District, a recycling program for recycling any products associated with that project or industrial or commercial activity, as an addendum to the project packet and permit application.
- c. Erosion Control. A use or activity that includes the removal of vegetation shall reduce and control erosion by developing a sediment control plan that includes the following:
 - 1. limit the area of ground to be disturbed;
 - 2. schedule construction to avoid high winds and/or rain;
 - 3. stabilize and revegetate disturbed soil as soon as possible (timeframe and plant materials identified by the District);
 - 4. control runoff across disturbed areas and newly stabilized areas.

Further options for reducing and controlling erosion can be found in the State of Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities *Best Management Practices for Construction, Erosion, and Sediment Control and Maintenance and Operations Activities* (January 1997).

10.3 Water Quality.

- a. Wastewater Discharges. Proposed development shall be required to demonstrate that wastewater discharges shall not significantly degrade the quality of fresh or saltwater. All discharges from development shall be through a disposal system (including septic systems, drainfields, or outfalls) approved by, or provided by, the City.
- b. Petroleum and Waste Handling and Spill Contingency. Harbor, port, marina, seafood processor and other related commercial and industrial activities shall develop and incorporate plans for the proper transfer, storage, disposal, and handling of petroleum products and fuel, solid waste, waste oil and sewage to avoid adverse impacts to the natural environment. Facilities and vessels required by state or federal regulations to prepare contingency response plans to address discharges of oil, petroleum products, or hazardous substances shall ensure that

these plans focus on initial response and clean up activities to protect subsistence areas shown on Figures 24 and 25, Volume II.

- c. Protection of Aquifer. Uses and activities shall avoid any contamination of or damage to the St. Paul aquifer and its recharge capacity. Applicants proposing storage, transit, or operations involving hazardous substances shall submit, as an addendum to the project packet and permit application, a plan to avoid any contamination of and damage to the St. Paul aquifer and its recharge capacity.

11. ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Intent: We wish to accommodate appropriate energy development, but avoid damage to our natural resources.

Policy:

11.1 Oil and Gas Development.

Prior to conducting activities associated with seismic surveys, or the exploration or development of oil and gas resources, developers proposing such activities (including support activities) within the District shall work with the District, landowners, and authorizing regulatory agencies to:

- a. minimize adverse offshore and onshore impacts to coastal resources and uses (see Figures 7, 9, 23, 24, and 25, Volume II); and,
- b. minimize interference with commercial fishing and subsistence activities.

12. CULTURAL RESOURCES: HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES AND ARTIFACTS

Intent: Our culture is important to us, and part of our culture is our past. Before disturbing or destroying historic sites or buildings, prehistoric fossils or other cultural resources, we must carefully evaluate any activities that might affect, alter or destroy these sites, and take appropriate steps to protect, preserve and/or document them. The entire Island is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and St. Paul Village and Northeast Point comprise a “historic district” because of cultural sites and

artifacts. A partial inventory of cultural resources is shown on Figure 20, Volume II of this Plan.

Policy:

12.1 Resource Protection.

Uses and activities shall comply with the following standards:

- a. Historic and archaeological resources shall be protected from significant adverse impacts caused by surrounding uses and activities to the extent practicable;
- b. Known artifacts of significant historic or archeological importance shall not be disturbed during project development unless the SHPO, in consultation with the landowner and the District, approves the action;
- c. If previously undiscovered artifacts or areas of historic or archaeological importance are encountered during development, the SHPO, the landowner and the District shall be notified and the site shall be protected from further disturbance pending evaluation by the SHPO; and,
- d. Where there is potential for undiscovered historic or archaeological sites in a project area, a resource survey paid by the developer shall be performed prior to surface disturbance, if required by the SHPO.

City of St. Paul
Coastal Management Program
Definitions

In addition to definitions provided in 6 AAC 80.900 and 6 AAC 85.900, the following definitions are incorporated into this plan:

Avoid: To prevent from happening.

Minimize: An absolute term meaning to select from a comprehensive review of alternatives the one alternative which uses the best available technology to reduce environmental impact to the smallest amount, extent, size, or degree.

Significant: Likely to have an influence or effect greater than that attributable to mere chance. Section 46.40.210(5) of the Alaska Coastal Management Act defines a use of direct and significant impact as a use or an activity associated with the use which proximately contributes to a material change or alteration in the natural or social characteristics of a part of the state=s coastal area and in which:

the use or activity associated with it would have a net adverse effect on the quality of the resources of the coastal area;

the use or activity associated with it would limit the range of alternative uses of the resources of the coastal area; or

the use would, of itself, constitute a tolerable change or alteration of the resources within the coastal area, but cumulatively would have an adverse effect.

City of St. Paul
Coastal Management Program
Coastal Zone Boundaries

The district boundary for the St. Paul Coastal Management Program is the same as the corporate boundary for the City of St. Paul. As depicted in Figure 2, the boundary encloses all territory contained within the perimeter of a three-mile line surrounding the mean low water line around St. Paul, Walrus, and Otter Islands. All land and water within the district is within the coastal zone, as described in *ABiophysical Boundaries of Alaska=s Coastal Zone*, Department of Fish and Game, 1978.

Land on Walrus and Otter Islands, above the mean high tideline, is part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge and is excluded from the coastal zone pursuant to Section 304 (1) of the CZM Act of 1972. Federal land exclusions on St. Paul Island include those managed by the U.S. Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service. Please refer to Land Ownership figure for delineation of federal lands.

The City of St. Paul, a second class community that exercises planning authority, maintains legal jurisdiction over uses and activities on non-federally controlled property that have or are likely to have direct or major effects on the coastal waters.

The residents of St. Paul Island occupy only a small portion of the Island=s surface, concentrated in the Village Area on the southern tip of the island, as shown in Figure 3.

Both existing and future development on St. Paul has and will be restricted to the Village Area as well as to the Harbor District and the Development Corridor (which extends from the village to the airport), depicted in Figures 3, 4, and 5, respectively. Figure 6 illustrates St. Paul Island.

Walrus and Otter Islands are uninhabited. Historically these two islands were used for subsistence activities and residents maintain subsistence use rights. Please refer to District Boundary (Figure 2) for location of Walrus and Otter Islands.